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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 346

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WON AT LAST.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ANTONY AND CLOPOTRA.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THE OCTOBER.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—GUY MANSERING.

PARK THEATRE—ONE AMERICA COCKIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THREE GUARDSMEN.

BOWERY THEATRE—SOUTH AND NORTH.

GERMANIA THEATRE—VON STUCKER SU STUCKER.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE MOTHER'S SECRET.

EAGLE THEATRE—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA FAVORITE.

MEADE'S MIDGETS HALL—THE MIDGETS.

TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.

EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—LOAN EXHIBITION.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

FIFTH AVENUE HALL—PROMETHEUS.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM—FISHES AND SHARKS.

THEATRE CONIQUE—VARIETY.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—LOVING CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—VARIETY.

FOX PASTOR'S—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1877.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and fair or partly cloudy, and to-morrow will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was fairly active and showed great weakness during the afternoon. Gold opened at 103, advanced to 103½ and closed at 103½. Government bonds were lower. States steady and railroad generally strong. Money on call lent at 5 and 6 per cent.

THE CITY OF CHURCHES seems to be doing a flourishing trade in the illicit distillery business.

THE REDUCTION of the salaries of the Brooklyn teachers is economy at the wrong end of the line.

THE SILVER LEXICONS ought to read what Professor Sumner, of Yale, says on the subject, elsewhere printed.

THERE IS STILL HOPE for the old whig party. Providence's Society of the Cincinnati, sleeping since 1835, has revived.

BROOKLYN'S COLORED BABY SHOW has disastrously failed for the two very excellent reasons that there were neither babies nor audiences.

AN INSTALLMENT of the fishery award would be useful on the Newfoundland coast. The fishing season was a failure and there is very severe suffering.

RUSSIA HAS HARVESTED an immense grain crop. This will not be the most welcome news in the world to our exporters, farmers and railroads.

HOW IS IT THAT NO ATTEMPT was made until yesterday to collect the twenty thousand dollars due the general government in taxes by the Long Island Railroad Company?

THE REPEATED POSTPONEMENTS of the trial of ex-Governor Bullock look as if the State was unable to furnish evidence to convict him, but this by no means proves his innocence.

THERE IS AT LEAST one party strongly interested who will not be satisfied with the coal combination—the consumers. Neither they nor the miners will derive much benefit from it.

MORTON and the other model officials of the Philadelphia Passenger Railroad pleaded not guilty yesterday. Even the Philadelphia lawyers will hardly be able to make a jury believe them.

THE CELEBRATED NAVARRO water meter case has reappeared in a new light in the courts, the proposition being to take it away from the referee and send it to a jury. If this is done Tweed will be a valuable witness.

THE WRECK of the Central Pacific Railroad west of Salt Lake have been leased by the Western Union Company, and it is facetiously observed, the telegraphic interests in that section are now harmonized.

IT WILL SOON BE EASY to organize a first class insurance company in the State penitentiaries. Hendrick, president, and Brown, secretary of the Albany Atlantic Mutual Life, have joined their brethren under indictment for perjury.

IN THE SENATE yesterday the debate on the silver resolutions of Mr. Matthews was continued, and in the House the Colorado contested election case was discussed. A large number of petitions in favor of female suffrage and against the proposed revision of the tariff were presented.

SAVINGS BANK DISASTERS.—The embarrasment of the Newark (N. J.) Savings Institution, elsewhere reported, are, it is to be feared, only the beginning of what will prove to be a serious failure. It has been one of the strongest concerns of the kind in the State, but it is now suffering from the universal malady of shrinkage and bad investments. The Taunton (Mass.) Savings Bank has closed its doors.

THE WEATHER.—The depression which had arrived on the New England coast early yesterday morning has passed into the ocean, attended by increasing winds and light rains. It is closely followed by an area of high pressure which now extends from the coast westward to the lower lakes, and far northward into Canada. The Northwestern depression has advanced into the lake region, with its lowest pressure over Lake Superior, but attended with very moderate winds and high temperature. The barometer continues highest in the Southern States southward of Tennessee, with clear or fair weather from the Rocky Mountains eastward, except in the Western Gulf. The temperature south of the Ohio Valley is, however, relatively low. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and fair or partly cloudy, and to-morrow will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy.

The Custom House Nominations—A Mortifying Result for Mr. Hayes.

The two nominations made by the President for supplanting the present Collector and Naval Officer, whose terms have not expired, were rejected in the executive session of the Senate yesterday by a majority so unexpectedly large that Mr. Hayes will be likely to think twice before he repeats the experiment. The nays were 31 against 25 yeas, making a majority of six against the President. This is a mortifying result for the administration as the fall of Plevna is for the Turks. Mr. Merritt, who was nominated to fill a vacancy in the office of Surveyor of Customs, was confirmed without a division. Mr. Roosevelt has no reason to feel humiliated at his rejection. Had he been nominated to fill a vacancy he would probably have been confirmed. It must be said for him that he did not seek the office. He was urged and almost conscripted into the service of the administration in the hope that his personal respectability would turn the scale against Collector Arthur. The merchants of New York, who take little interest in the squabbles of political factions, will be very well satisfied that Mr. Arthur retains the office whose duties he has discharged with faithful efficiency. There was no good reason why the government and the mercantile community should lose the advantage of his experience. It would have taken a new collector some time to acquire Mr. Arthur's ready familiarity with the duties of his office, and even then the Custom House would not be better administered than it is at present. We congratulate Mr. Arthur that the Senate has so just an appreciation of the value of his services and of his popularity with the New York merchants, none of whom has ever uttered a breath of censure against any part of his conduct. The Senate has done its duty in letting well enough alone. It had no moral right to subordinate the question of personal fitness to the exigencies of a political quarrel.

It is too early to indulge in conjectures as to the effect of this mortifying defeat on the future course of the administration. It may, or it may not, lead to a dissolution of the present Cabinet. Certain it is that the President has been badly advised, and if he is wise he will select better advisers. Having been led into a bog and sunk up to his neck by following a will-of-the-wisp, he would do well to select a different lantern to guide his footsteps. But President Hayes is a slow man, and it may take him several days to realize the situation.

Mr. Hayes can blame only himself and his immediate counselors for the position in which he finds himself. It is not his Southern policy that has brought him into this predicament; for in spite of some faults of execution that policy is right in itself and has been honestly and consistently maintained. It is mainly his vacillating, crooked and insincere course in relation to the civil service that has enabled his opponents to win this signal triumph. His civil service methods have been ill-judged, tricky and deceitful. He was weak and vain enough to set out with a parade of high-flown pretensions. There was a challenging air of "bounce" and self-assumption which raised doubts of his good sense and solidity of character and displayed an unconsciousness of obstacles which was really ludicrous. Some allowance was properly made for his inexperience, and a great deal more ought to be made for the bad advice by which he was misled. After having started with boastful flourishes, offensive to good taste, as to the mighty things he was going to do in reforming the civil service he saw the necessity of translating his lofty professions into acts, and so issued his famous order forbidding the officers of the government to take an active part in politics. It was a surprising fatuity which supposed that such an order would not provoke opposition. Its fatally weak point lay in the fact that it was an order which he had no power to enforce. It might have done to issue such an order in the bygone days, when the President had an absolute power of removal. But for a President fettered with the Tenure of Office law, which permits of no removal without the consent of the Senate, it was imprudent, because a President always loses influence by attempting, at the outset of his administration, things which he cannot perform. But this was not the worst. When the order was openly defied in a conspicuous instance the President hesitated and temporized. He quailed before opposition. After having committed himself so far he should have gone on. He should have promptly exerted the power of suspension which he possessed, and at least have vindicated his courage and determination. But he seemed paralyzed by the situation. He feared the effect on the elections, and kept wavering, weakly trying to save his credit by giving out what he was going to do at some future time to make his order respected. But from that time forth his resolution gradually crumbled away, and after the disastrous Ohio election he kept explaining away the meaning of his order until there was not enough of it left to be worth the dignity of a passing mention in his annual Message.

He made other and worse mistakes. While setting up boastfully as the civil service reformer par excellence he has constantly employed the federal patronage to promote his own political and personal objects in disregard of the first principles of civil service reform. This caused more distrust than his want of courage and vigor in standing by the unfortunate order. It has always been a leading tenet of the civil service reformers that officers should retain their places so long as they are faithful and efficient. This cardinal doctrine was practically re-nounced by the President when he undertook to remove an excellent officer like Collector Arthur for no other reason than a wish to build up a personal party of his own in New York. Of course, this was not the pretext, but no intelligent man doubts that it was the motive. Mr. Hayes has been signally and deservedly foiled, and nobody should regret that so transparent a humbug as his civil service "bounce" is exploded.

Mr. Hayes has now an opportunity to

profit by his experience. He can begin the civil service reform anew, with more sincerity, less bumptiousness and by practical methods. The reform is not defeated unless he chooses to have it so. A hollow sham is swept away, but he is no less bound than he was in the outset to retain honest men in office and appoint only honest men to fill vacancies. Nobody can force him to make appointments or removals for political reasons; and it was indispensable from the first that he should forego the making of such appointments in his own interest as a preliminary to refusing to make them in the interest of other politicians. His Southern policy is right, and the whole country will accept it. He has nothing to recant on that score and cannot be forced into a retreat. His position on the currency question is sound and admirable, and it is likely to call for an act of official courage. If he performs that act with decision, when the occasion arrives, he will make strong friends and fierce enemies; but the final verdict of his countrymen will be favorable. We hope he will reorganize his Cabinet; but that is a question for him to decide. But in any event let him have nothing more to do with specious shams and try to administer the government in the true spirit of our institutions. It is still in his power to make a successful administration if he does not exchange one set of bad advisers for another set of a different stripe but equally bad. He must not surrender to the machine, but to common sense.

The Custer Monument.

It is proper to call public attention once more to the project of erecting a monument to the dead hero, General Custer. There is now in the hands of the treasurer of the fund about six thousand dollars, and we are informed that another thousand dollars is ready to be placed at the disposal of the committee. The aggregate sum would of itself serve to erect a very creditable statue, such as the Herald suggested should be placed at West Point. It is probable that three or four thousand dollars more may be collected; but the longer such an effort is delayed the more difficult it will be to carry out the patriotic design. At all events an artist should be secured without further delay and before the wane of public interest in the enterprise. All experience in such matters shows that it is much easier to raise money on works in progress than on those which are merely promised or projected. It is to be regretted that the venerable William Cullen Bryant, of the committee, has felt it necessary to resign; but in doing so he has suggested the name of a well known painter as a gentleman competent to serve in his place. Mr. Bryant's judgment in thus selecting an artist as a member of the committee is excellent, inasmuch as he can be of service to his associates in selecting from the various plans that may be offered. Now that sufficient funds are on hand with which to begin the work it is to be hoped that the committee will take action as soon as convenient.

Not Enough for the Money.

Many New Yorkers who are old enough to have been habitués of Burton's Theatre have a pleasant recollection of the roaring farces that used to be so admirably acted at that house and that were certain to send home the audiences in excellent spirits, with their digestions improved by laughter and with a certainty of a good night's sleep before them. Younger citizens, who do not remember Burton's, and only know the memorable old building, whose every brick was consecrated to fun and jollity, as a dry, dusty, musty old nest of mysterious United States courts and marshals' offices, have yet seen these farces occasionally played, and sometimes well played, within the last twenty years. At Wallack's, Niblo's, the Broadway and the Bowery, up to within the last ten years, farces used occasionally to be played, and in some houses the evening's entertainment of our fathers—a drama, with a farce either to precede or follow it, and sometimes a spectacle to close or a short ballet between the pieces—was long adhered to. But all this seems to have gone out of fashion, and now a theatre-goer who pays a dollar and a half for a seat is bound to be satisfied with a "comedy," as some pieces are called, in defiance of the critical Boucicault, or a "society play," or a French piece of naughtiness, full of divorces, intrigues, flirtations and flummery all, like "linked sweetnesses" long drawn out, or, in other words, diluted and made wearisome in order to fill the necessary space of time supposed to be proper for an evening's entertainment. The desire of the management's nowadays appears to be to economize in their companies by giving only a single piece and allowing the music to fill up the necessary time by playing enough overtures and airs for an ordinary concert before and during the performance. The music at the New York theatres is certainly excellent, as a rule; but people who pay their money to see a dramatic performance do not care about being put off with diluted dialogue and an extraordinary supply of fiddle scraping and horn blowing.

The New York audiences of to-day do not get enough for their money. A single play in an evening may be enough occasionally, when it is a thoroughly good one and is not dragged out and rendered tiresome for the purpose of making it act the orthodox length of time. But three-fourths of the single pieces could be cut down an hour, at least, and vastly improved by the curtailment. This would afford time for one or two roaring, amusing farces with which the stage libraries abound, give the theatre-goers their money's worth, and send everybody home satisfied. It may be said that we have now no good farce actors, but this is an error. If the old farces were restored to the stage they would find plenty of excellent interpreters, and we should not be long without our line of Burtons, Hollands, Placides and Walcotts. If some of our managers would think more of the people and less of the profits, and give us back the good old farces as an additional attraction to their present performances, there would be no more grumbling at the prices of admission, which have thus far succeeded in maintaining war rates

The Standard of Value—Folly of the Silver Fanatics.

A disgusted and satirical Athenian once stood up in the legislative assembly of that State and made a formal proposal that a law should be enacted declaring that asses are horses. The particular absurdity which he undertook to expose by that motion was not a whit more grotesque than the attempt now making in Congress to enact that ninety cents' worth of silver shall be a dollar. Waiving the scientific objections to a double standard of value, it is obvious that the idea of two standards is preposterous unless, at the time they are established, they are at par or very nearly at par with each other. If in a law fixing the standard of weights and measures it should be gravely enacted ordaining that seven pints and eight pints shall be equally a gallon, or that thirty inches and thirty-six inches shall be equally a yard, the lawmaking power would be hooted for its confusing defiance of common sense. The standard coin of a country being the measure of other values it ought to have all the steadiness attainable. If gold is to be a standard and silver is also to be a standard the coinage in the two metals should be so adjusted that the market value of the metal in the one should be equal to the market value of the metal in the other at the time the coinage law is passed. Otherwise it is like a law declaring that asses are horses.

The pending Silver bill enacts that 412 1-2 grains of standard silver shall be a dollar, repeating the provision of the statute of 1837, which prescribed that amount of silver as the equivalent of a gold dollar. That law was passed in January, 1837, when the price of silver, as measured by gold, was 60 3-8 pence per ounce. The silver quotation cabled from London yesterday showed that the present price of silver, as measured by gold, is 53 3-4 pence per ounce. The 412 1-2 grains of standard silver which Congress is asked to stamp as a dollar is to-day worth a shade less than ninety cents. It is simply ridiculous to propose that we shall have one dollar worth ninety cents and another dollar worth a hundred cents, and that they shall be equally a standard for measuring all other values. It would be more consistent to reduce the gold standard ten per cent. This, indeed, would be equally dishonest toward the public creditors, but it would avoid the confusion and absurdity of two widely different standards. Is there anybody brazen enough to advocate a debasement of the gold standard by coining eagles containing only nine dollars' worth of gold and making them a full tender for the discharge of gold debts contracted under the present standard? But there is precisely the same dishonesty, the same fraud, in authorizing a gold debt of a thousand dollars to be discharged by a tender of nine hundred dollars' worth of silver.

Army Increase and Reorganization.

There are considerations bearing directly on this measure that deserve serious attention before it can be recommended for adoption. These are the question of additional expense involved in an increase of the regular army, the effect of such an increase of our forces on the political relations of the United States with neighboring Powers, the propriety of affording the general government an additional means of enforcing its authority on individual States beyond the limit prescribed by the constitution, and the danger of creating in the Republic a military caste whose ideas may not always harmonize with the spirit of our institutions. A communication addressed to the Herald from "Army Officer," and published elsewhere to-day, enters very fully into many questions relating to the present wants of the army. The opinions expressed come from one who evidently feels a just pride in his profession and a laudable desire to see the army of the United States raised to the highest standard of strength and efficiency. While his estimate of one thousand soldiers for every million of inhabitants is a reasonable one it must not be forgotten that we possess a very efficient territorial army in our State militias, and one that is available for all purposes of maintaining domestic tranquillity. We certainly need in the Western Territories and on our Southern frontier a strong mobile force for the suppression of Indian outbreaks and the prevention of Mexican raids. But we want no increase of the regular army in the organized States, because our militia system guarantees order and United States forts and arsenals only require to be guarded by small forces for the protection of government property. With five thousand troops on the Rio Grande, fifteen thousand distributed west of the Missouri River, five thousand for guard duty in the States and five thousand as a reserve, an army of thirty thousand men of all arms would be large enough for all purposes of a peace establishment. With a well-organized staff this force could form the nucleus of an immense army should the nation ever need its services. The suggestions of "Army Officer" regarding the organization of the staff are well deserving of the attention of Congress.

A Wonderful Conversion.

The President of the Department of Health insists that the ashes and garbage can be separated and kept so, and "the ordinances in relation to the subject can be carried out if the Police Department will supply the necessary carts." Professor Chandler further claims that one thousand able-bodied men could do all the street cleaning; that fifty carts would be sufficient; that the city ought to be distracted under competent foremen, and that the work could be done by any private citizen for one hundred thousand dollars per year less than the Police Department gets for not doing it at all. The sudden adoption by Professor Chandler of all the views of the Herald in this matter of street cleaning is something remarkable. It is almost thrilling, considering the recently expressed opinions of the learned gentleman. What will the Police Board do now, when deserted by its ally, the Health Board? Professor Chandler practically charges that even if all the work of street cleaning was done by the Police Department an amount of one hundred thousand dollars per annum

has been obtained from the city treasury under false pretences. What may be said when it is considered that the work in question was not done at all? What has been the amount of the annual misappropriation?

Marshal MacMahon's Surrender.

The news from Paris is of the kind that people commonly regard as almost too good to be true. Peaceable and happy solution of the differences between the majority and the Executive seemed to have become as nearly as possible hopeless; rumors of possible violence were in the air; the gun-shops were shut up; the troops were kept in barracks; the Bonapartists—birds of evil omen—were heard from, and every day was fruitful in dismal presage for the French Republic, when, suddenly, the whole scene is changed to bright and cheerful colors and changed as easily, it would seem, as one may turn a glove inside out in drawing it from the hand. It does not appear that any other man in France is different from what he was except Marshal MacMahon, and he appears to be very different indeed. Bombastes Furioso, defying the world to remove his boots, but eventually deciding to make an exception in favor of any man whom the boots will fit, would scarcely exhibit a more remarkable change of tone than is found in the Marshal, who has declared within the course of the last few months that he would do everything that he has failed to do, and that he would not in any conceivable circumstance do the one thing he has at last done. But it should be remembered that this is not the first time Marshal MacMahon has given M. Dufaure carte blanche to form a Ministry. On the former occasion his *carte blanche* had nevertheless a few lines written on it. It was not absolutely *carte blanche*, but was inscribed with a reservation of three important places. Has he made some reservations on this occasion also, to be only heard of just as Dufaure has secured the assent of enough good men to constitute the administration? Vacillation is the quality which disputes with stubbornness the control of the Marshal's mind; so that there may be changes yet, but we trust the unpleasant experiences of the crisis have finally disciplined the Marshal amply on this point. From the notion that the Right "authorized" the Marshal to do what he deemed proper to end the crisis it is made to appear that he was professedly the agent of the combined elements of reaction in all that has taken place, which, we suspect, is a form given to the account of the event merely to cover the Marshal's personal vanity.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

This year we do not take much stock in Santa Claus.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, is at the Gileay House.

Mr. Conkling, we are sorry to say that Mr. Conover never took poison.

Young men in Ohio who wear helmet hats believe in the side-arm pistol system.

States is back in the Senate, and whenever Conkling speaks he says "How."

Saturday Review:—"A judicious reticence is not the idle tuppence of diplomacy."

Things that go into mince pies are now called "incidents" by crusty people.

Three feet of mud and one foot of kicking will not improve a Missouri Journalist.

The Pope, according to the cable, is still giving audiences. But what is he giving them?

Mr. Hayes appointed the stone man because he couldn't find a good republican in Colorado.

No, sir; it was Billy Patterson who defied the lightning. Do you want to make Ajax of yourself?

Mme. Dora d'Istria has issued through Mameau-neuve & Co. a critical work entitled "La Poésie des Ottomans."

London has a supply of pure water. We make this remark for the good of those Americans who think of going abroad.

Because we give occasional hints to the ladies about dresses the Chicago Journal calls us a duck. You goose, we are no chicken.

Mr. Kurd von Schöller, German Minister at Washington, and Mr. Maurice Delessa, the Belgian Minister, are at the Brevoort House.

Rev. T. L. Harris, D. D., rector of St. James' Church, Chicago, was yesterday unanimously elected Bishop of the new Episcopal diocese of Quincy.

An illustrated book by the art writer Charles C. Perkins, of Boston, having for its subject Raphael and Michael Angelo, is nearly ready from Osgood's press.

Governor Rice, of Massachusetts; Mayor-elect Tilden, of New York; and the Commercial Club of Boston left Jersey City at four this morning for Chicago.

Mr. A. C. Ewald, who has written a new life of Sir Robert Walpole, is taken to task by the London Academy for many blunders and great ignorance of history.

Mr. E. V. Smalley begins his editorship of the Cleveland Herald after great experience in journalism and without an enemy in his profession. He is a conscientious writer.

"The Labor Problem in the United States" will be vigorously discussed in a prize essay to be shortly issued in a book through the Athenaeum Publishing House, New York.

Troiloop's "American Senator" would have been improved, say its London critics, if the author had woven his political essays in one volume and the novel itself in another.

The musical critic of the Boston Courier says a very pat and concise thing, in speaking both ill and well of a performer:—"In listening to his playing one is brought face to face with an idea."

Mr. George E. Howe, Superintendent of the Ohio Reform School, has been unanimously chosen by the trustees of the Connecticut State Reform School to take charge of that institution.

A Hoboken person, evidently a very young lady, writes:—"Where does the fire go when you put out the candle?" We do it in no. It must light out somewhere. You're up to snuff, now, ain't you, dear?

The important contributions of the French rabbi to science, literature and philosophy have for the first time become accessible in the "Histoire Littéraire de la France." The twenty-seventh volume of which is full of their notable works.

"Newark Lady"—We cannot write you a funny motto for your church fair department. But we can give you some advice. Put your pen-wipers, wax dolls, dressing gowns and pincushions into the oyster stew kettle, and make your food rich.

Brown's wife went to the dentist's on Friday, and took gas. The new set of teeth is not ready; nor is she ready; and so there has been peace in the Brown family for several days. As Brown remarked yesterday, "Her mouth is closed for repairs."

The life of Edward W. Lane, the laborious Egyptologist, has been well written by Mr. S. Lane Poole and well exhibited his useful labors in preparing that monumental dictionary of Arabic which has been declared superior to any classical lexicon of a foreign tongue.

"T. L. B."—If you send us a good joke we will, of course, print it. We is so scarce that none of it should be lost. But please send a postal card a day or two ahead of the joke; and do not come on us suddenly with it. You might as well kill a man as scare him to death.

Burlington Hawk-Eyes:—"A man, however innocent he may be, is always enveloped in a thick cloud of damaging circumstantial evidence, when he leans up against the hotel corner, carefully picks out a wooden footstool and tries to light it on the top of a glass cigar case."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

END OF THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The Right Fall to Form a Ministry and Advise Submission.

MACMAHON YIELDS

Dufaure Requested to Form a Republican Cabinet.

HEALTH OF THE POPE.

Minister Welsh's Departure from Liverpool and Arrival in London.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 13, 1877.

The French crisis is ended. The Paris correspondent of the Herald telegraphs that Marshal MacMahon has arrived at an understanding with the Left. Last night a deputation of members of the Right waited upon him to say that it was utterly impossible to form a Ministry from their ranks and that all further attempts in that direction would be useless. The members of the delegation, while professing the strongest wish to support the Marshal, were most emphatic in their expressions of the necessity of coming to terms with the moderate republicans and ending the crisis.

MACMAHON THREATENS TO RESIGN.

The Marshal was deeply moved, and after some conversation with the deputation, among whom were some of his staunchest friends, for whose opinion he has great respect, said there was no other course left open to him but to resign. His friends were appalled at the prospect and besought him not to take this step. On condition of his retaining the Presidency they authorized him to do whatever he pleased in order to terminate the crisis.

HE YIELDS AT LAST.

The Marshal still hesitated and reiterated his unwillingness to retain office under the circumstances; but the delegation urged their views with great force and pointed out the danger to conservative interests of plunging the country into an uncertain future by resigning at the present time. Finally the Marshal yielded and promised to summon a Ministry from the moderate Left.

DUPAURE AGAIN SUMMONED.

Marshal MacMahon with his usual promptitude at once put his resolution into effect by communicating with M. Dufaure, giving him *carte blanche* to form a Ministry. It is thought in well informed circles that M. Dufaure will undertake the task and that the long and trying crisis which has afflicted France for months is at last practically ended.

THE CONSERVATIVE COALITION BREAKING UP. Recent indications leave little room to doubt that the conservative coalition which brought about this trouble is fast disintegrating. The Bonapartists are assuming a bolder tone, and the Legitimists, as well as the Orleanists, are beginning at last to realize the fact that the Bonapartists alone are likely to profit by a prolongation of the crisis.

UNCERTAINTY AND UNEASINESS.

Previous to the interview above reported the situation appeared gloomy in the extreme. A Paris despatch, received earlier in the evening, says:—"The uncertainty as to the formation of a Cabinet continues. The *Français* (Orleanist) asserts that negotiations have been broken off. The *Defense* (Bishop Dupanloup's organ) declares that the *Batle* Cabinet will be gazetted to-morrow. It is asserted that some influential members of the Left favor resumption of the Dufaure negotiations and are disposed to make concessions as to the choice of Ministers if the principle of Ministerial responsibility is once admitted. The *Union* (Legitimist) urges a fresh attempt at reconciliation with the Left."

THE MARSHAL INDIFFERENT TO DYNASTIES.

A deputation of Senators and Deputies from the Department of the Vosges and the city of Nancy yesterday presented a memorial to President MacMahon relative to the depression of trade, and entreated him to place himself in direct communication with the moderate republicans. The Marshal was much affected, and declared he had no personal ambition, was indifferent alike in regard to the Comte de Chambord, the Comte de Paris and the Prince Imperial, and would maintain republican institutions until 1890. He assured the deputation that he was actuated by the best intentions, and would do nothing that was not dictated by his conscience and the interests of the country.

VIEWS OF THE PARIS PRESS YESTERDAY.

A Paris despatch, dated yesterday evening, says "There is nothing definite about the new Cabinet yet. The *Dix Neufieme Siecle* speaks of the possibility of President MacMahon's impeachment on several grounds. The clerical organ, the *Defense*, says:—"The Senate's refusal to sanction dissolution would release President MacMahon from his promises, and leave him free to retire." The *Defense*, however, hopes that President MacMahon will not be eager to seize such an opportunity, and thinks his devotion to the country will suggest to him a loftier and firmer resolution."

REPUBLICANS WILL YIELD NOTHING.

A meeting of the Republican Union was held yesterday, and reaffirmed the resolve not to vote any